# NATIONAL DEBT STILL CLIMBING, DECLARES HARDING

## W. YIRGINIA ROARS HARDING APPROVAL

Continued from Pirat Page.

hig fellow yalled advice which may interest the Republican National Committes: "For God's sake, Senator, don't let em make a mistake this time."

In the short journey to the hotel Senator Harding rolled along between marching clubs from Ohio, Pennsylvania and this State, thousands of men that stood bareheaded, holding their thousands jammed to the house walls, in-cluding many women, who seemed as pleased to welcome the Republicant and these two months. On August 21 the debt was \$24.324,672,123 as against \$24,-292,321,467 on June 30.

"Thus we stand ciuding many women, who seemed as pleased to welcome the Republican can-dicate as the men folk were. This afternoon at the hotel the Senator shook hands with all comers, Mrs. Harding

35 Marching Clubs in Parade.

But all of this, impressive as it was onuncous expression of liking and pespect, was dwarfed by the smashing pyarlon Senator Harding received when the same into the auditorium here after would be more nearly three billions than the affect parade to-night. That parade to-night of old fash-rade had the rousing spirit of old fash-present Democratic Administration resoned party rallies. Thirty-five political quested Congress to appropriate for its and marching clubs took part in it. headed by the American Marching Club of Pittaburg, almost as famous as the Blaine Club of Cincinnati. There were upward of 25,000 in the long line that \$73,305,279, thereby effecting a saving rambled with banners and red fire up rambled with banners and ten are and down Wheeling in centripetal cir-cles to the music of six bands, until finally it delivered a very pleased and candidate for President at the

required to show that 30,000 men and women would have been glad to hear Benator Harding's address. The audi-torium was a storm centre from 6 o'clock until shortly after 7, when the doors were slammed to and police and firemen backs against barred entrances. Without the flaring red ribbon that marked one as a member of the Marding party and without police aid it would have been impossible to get within a block of the theatre, so dense

Senator Harding, to the accompani ment of a steady stream of applause, took his place on the stage with Senstors Sutherland and Elkins, Judge E. F. Morgan, the Rupublican candidate for Governor; Virgil Highland, the na-tional committeemen from West Vir-ginia; Henry G. Stifel, who was grand marshal of the parade; H. C. Ogden, who had entertained the Hardings at man of general arrangements, and with other prominent men and women actively working for the Republican cause. The band led in the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," and it is not often that the national anthem intones with such spirit as was displayed by

Harding to his best efforts. His address was devoted to an exextravagance and incompetency and to and business loans, and thereby to in-a definite piedge of the ways and means that will be employed by the Republiconsequently the cost of living. that will be employed by the Republican party to get the country back upon the main road of economical government, free privileges attached thereto, the days from the Democratic administrative main road of economical government is not only drawing out of the days from the Democratic administration at Washington that it needs money, to

Benator Harding's speech follows "Government is a political and not business agency, but it does a good cal of business, nevertheless. The busideal of business, nevertheless. The business of our own Government is enormous in extent and is constantly grow-ing greater and more complex. It is carried on, however, by methods so crude, so wanting in plan and system that if it were a private business of equal magnitude with fixed resources, instead of public business with wellnigh unlimited resources, we should have gone into liquidation and closed our doors long ago. No private business can possibly survive without keeping its expenditures within the limits of its income, but the Government goes on, year after year, with no real effort to maintain the balance between income and outtre.

'No business can be carried on suc ceasfully without a strict application of business methods, and Government business present no exception to the rule. Hence it is that this Government of ours, in its financial and business oper would long ago have proved a colossal failure were it not for the power which it possesses to take from the pockets of the people unlimited boneys to renew the lavish stream which flows from its treasury.

"Not only are we not living within our means in spite of an almost unbearable burden of taxation, but we are constantly adding to pur public indebtedness and thereby passing on to our children a constantly growing obligation to be met by an ever-increasing exaction from the resources of the

people. "The most recent suggestion for in-treasing this burden of debt is that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates are loss in a series of putting out a new loan in a series of notes aggregating about \$400,000,000. It is to be offered in the form of treasury

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JOSEPH WOODWORTH WEEKS. TH FLOOR, THREE MAIDEN LANE

the Treasury.
"This information, to be exact, is that in the first two months of the current year—that is, the months of July and August-our expenditures exceeded our receipts by the enormous sum of \$125.-305,710.63. The receipts of the Govern-ment during those two months, approxi-mated \$628,767,191.12 and its expendi-tures \$754,073,901.76.

Debt Really Increased. "The Secretary's letter further indicates that notwithstanding the optimistic predictions of the Administration a few weeks ago that the peak of the national that stood bareheaded, holding their debt had been passed, the national debt hate in the salute that civilians give in fact was materially increased during

after the close of the war, with our expenditures still exceeding our income at rate which, if continued, will approxinate a billion dollars a year, and with our national debt increasing, instead of

decreasing.

Pursuing figures a little further, we discover that, while the Administration creating a deficit at a rate which approaches a billion dollars a year, but for a Republican Congress the deficit he came into the auditorium here after | would be more nearly three billions than for the tax payers of more than \$1,312,-00,000. This same Congress, at the sperial session immediately preceding, de-nied requests of the Democratic Administration for excessive appropriations ag-gregating more than \$1,685,000,000.

"Where would we be to-day if it had not been for this Republican Congress. which in the space of less than two years has reduced appropriations by llions of dollars while the Demogratic administration which sought these enormous sums has been spending money at the rate of a billion dollars a year beyond the amounts actually ap-

#### Waste Inexcasable.

"In the face of these facts our op he Republican Congress with extravapropriations vastly exceeding either what we authorized or what they spent? If the appropriations made by the Republican Congress may be fitwhere shall we find an adjective with which to characterize the demands of the Administration for sums exceeding

them by almost three billion dollars? "It has become imperative for us to with such spirit as was displayed the people here. Judge Morgan, inducted into the chairmanship by a word ducted into the chairmanshi auditorium thundered. It was a real legitimate private business for money old time demonstration of Republican at high interest rates. It is obvious that nthusiasm, and it warmed Senator when the Government of the United farding to his best efforts. States offers 5% and 6 per cent. for His address was devoted to an ex-amination of the facts of Democratic higher the interest rates on industrial

endurable taxation, stabilized business Government is not only drawing out of and efficient communication by rail and the banks of the country large sums also contributing to the already alarmling depreciation of its own Liberty heard from a Democratic candidate, who bonds purchased at par by a patriotic has announced himself to be in entire people for the winning of the war. Industrial reports from one end of the cratic administration, that if he is elect-

certificates bearing interest at 5% and 5 per cent. The Secretary accompanies of the other indicate a failing of to the Presidency he will give to his announcement of this lean to the banks with a circular letter in which he reveals some very interesting information respecting the financial condition of the money market, a dearth in building, while many the Treasury.

Easy to Make Shewing. in the country find it impossible to get homes suitable for their accommoda-

Administration went into the world war without any workable plan of finance. It came out of the war without such a It still is without such a plan. Only last June, through its directing head, the President of the United States, it rejected such a plan when Congress sought to furnish it with one. Brig.-Gen. H. M. Lord, the director of finance in the War Department, when testifying before the House Budget. Committee, said:

The War Department since April 6. had appropriated for its use

\$24,304,358,343,97 The War Department entered this war without any fixed and determined or carefully digested and prepared financial system. It was impossible under the statutory organization existing to have such a system.

bureaus.

ompeting with each other in a field, in cases for which they were competing were restricted in amount. Later on these five independent bureaus were inthe same way.

Department was true practically of every other department and of the Government as a whole during the war. It is just as true to-day as when he said several months ago.

### Seeks to End Confusion.

'It was to bring order out of this confusion that the Republican House and the Republican Senate appointed that if our appropriations were and the creation of a national system—a system which at one stroke exceeding them must be utterly inexexceeding them must be add of the deexceeding them must be add of the deexceeding them must be utterly inexexceeding the said of the deexceeding t audit of our governmental expenditures

The two committees, after months of earnest work, formulated a bill to give our Government a real business system. Their work done, the measure drawn. they submitted it to the two houses of Congress which, after amendment and throughout the country for the purposes conference, approved it without a sin- of these various units of government gle discenting vote and sent it to the has been greater even than the increase propriating committees. White House. There it lay for days— In the Federal tax rate. There has been until the closing hours of the session of no proper proportion between increase Congress—when it came back with the in population and wealth and the in-Presidential veto—a veto which did not crease in the cost of government, relate to its great constructive features, but to a small detail of partisan must establish such a relationship and politics. In the short time left for them politics. In the short time left for them to act before Congress adjourned the smittees revised the bill in this slight particular, submitted it to their respec-tive houses, only to have it killed in the Senate by a fillbuster conducted by

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istration to function as a business orgartzation. It has drawn the very life,
blood from the channels of business to
keep itself alive—a process which, if
continued, will inevitably produce a coigare and even less to the way
it was spent. Our country was rich,
our people were generous. They did
represent the continued will inevitably produce a coigare and even less to the way
it do insist that those who are ready to
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repredictives should take note of these
facts. I do assert that but for Congress our taxes to-day would be vastly
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"When I say it was difficult to get the officials in Washington to take notice, I must make an exception. President Taft, a sincere advocate of Governmental efficiency, appointed a commission on efficiency and economy to study means of increasing the efficiency of the Government and reducing its cost to the townstern. This ducing its cost to the taxpayers. This of one of the bitterest campaigns in the political history of America. Mr. Taft went out of office. His successor we pledged by his party platform to a "Gen Lord pointed out that at the turn to simplicity in government and to beginning there were five statutory bu-reaus within the War Department, each Government, but he promptly cast aside independent of the other; each making the report of the Taft efficiency and its own contracts, doing its own pureconomy commission as well as the chasing, making its own disbursements. Democratic platform which pledged and doing its own accounting, with as economy and efficiency. Governmental many different methods as there were expenditures continued to mount upward, taxes continued to increase, until engulfed us in a financial catactysm such as the world had never seen before "A two billion dollar Congress was followed by a forty billion dollar Co. grees. From a debt of practically noth rensed to twelve, each proceeding in twenty-five billion dollars, the interest on which alone is greater than our aggregate annual expenditures for any year in the history of our Government up to that immediately preceding our entrance into the world war. I need

"A casual study of our financial history indicates that while our population now is but slightly more than three times what it was at the close of the civil war, our debt has increased more than tenfold. A review of the history of State, county and municipal taxation shows that the increase in the tax rate

"Let me speak for a moment of the the only economy which has been efears which are just behind us. Until fected has been effected by Congress Failed to Function.

Failed to Function.

These conditions are due, either directly or indirectly, to the gigantic failure of the present Democratic admin-

> "Now, as I have told you, the last Congress, a Republican Congress, sought If was difficult to get directs it to heed to take steps which would put our flow the trend of the times.
>
> Congress, a repusive would put our flow the trend of the times. mitted to the President a measure which would have placed the United States Government on a sounder busi-

> the world to-day enjoys. In addi tion to this it set up an independent establishment—and by independent mean free from the influence either o ommission reported at a time when the the executive or the legislative branchcountry was in a state of political turcountry was in a state of political turmoil. Its report, tremendously valuable
> in the information it contained and in
> the suggestions it put forth, was completely lost sight of during the stress expended as directed by the Congress: second, whether the results of the ex-menditures justified their appropriation Congress; and third, whether in th nion of the comptroller general, the ead of the accounting office, Congress hould increase or decrease or climinate articular expenditures for the ansuing ear. We have no such system to-day

> > reat business. "Our budget bill virtually would have npelled the President-not the presnt executive alone, but each of his essors before the beginning of each fiscal year, to call his Cabinet into conultation, agree upon a programm inancial policy, and then carry it into

The bill made the President respon sible for the preparation of the budget It created an agency for his assistance consisting of the Becretary of the Treasand another person to be appointed the President without confirmation the Senate. The effect was to pu not enter into a detailed description of the financial orgy which was staged in Washington during the war. The necessities of the war are past. But we must find means to no the people, the responsibility of initiating all requests for money. The result would be, as you can plainly see, to put in the place of the present chaotic condition of divide find means to pay the expenses of our Government and reduce our great na-tional debt without undue or improper and sometimes conflicting responsibili burdens of taxation, and we must in-thoroughgoing team work among the de-crease the business efficiency of our partments and ultimate single respons billty in the hands of the President him

> To-day every bureau chief estimates the amount which he will need for the ensuing year without relation to the expenditures of the other bureaus and departments. These estimates, whe These estimates, when gress, where, in the past, they have bee distributed among a number of appro-priating committees, which have proceeded to their consideration withou reference to the work done by other ap

### Congress Must Reform.

Governmental bankruptcy.

"If some one should ask why has cedure, and I am glad to say that the Congress not done so, I answer that House has taken the first step in this Congress tried but the President of the United States blocked the reform.

"In the whole history of the Govern-

looking toward similar reform in its procedure, and I am sure that it is the plan of the Senate leaders so to change their organization as to conform with ministrative efficency in our Govern-

"The budget system will save people of this country many millions of dollars annually, and surely such a saving is worth while and should not be de One has only to glance at t that this change is most necessary. "We have proceeded from a half billion dollar Congress to a one billion dollar Congress: from a one billion dol-lar Congress to a two billion dollar Con-gress; and from a two billion dollar Con-

gress by one great leap to a forty bil-lion dollar Congress. "When the war came upon us department of the Government selzed upon it to expand its activities in order to help win the victory, and when the war closed these departments, which had expanded greatly for purposes of war, sought still further expansion for purposes of peace and reconstruction. "Congress refused to grant the enoous increases requested by the depart outs. It reduced them materially

Still, at best, Congress was able to give

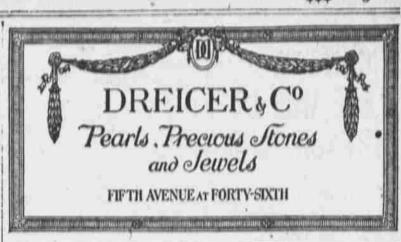
these huge estimates only a general sur-There is to-day no agency who ass upon the necessity of appropriation ought by the various departments of the Government, and it is impossible for Congress or Congressional committee the short time they have to work, i make this particular study in detail But with the creation of a budget system such as was worked out in the ensure which Congress passed and the President vetoed there would be set up in Washington an establishment which

Continued on Fifth Page.

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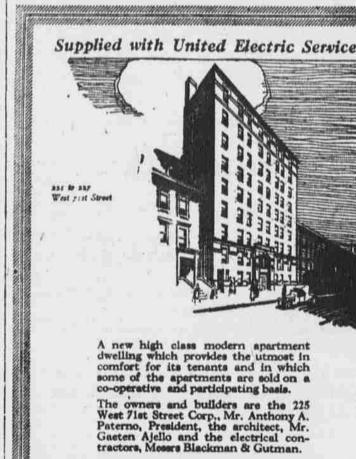
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